Gaming Fever at Its Highest in the New York Health And Racing Resort - Stories of High Play.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Saratoga, N. T. Aug. 5.—Saratoga's gambling fever has reached the stage of delirium. Conversation of the hotel pinazas drifts almost inevitably to the race track and clubbouses, and incidentally to the thousands won or lost in the betting ring or at the faro and roulette tables. A very large proportion of the throngs that continue to pour in here are attracted by the betting, and intend to devote themselves to it as iong as they remain or by the betting, and intend to devote themselves to it as long as they remain or while their funds hist. There is certainly no other resort on the Continent where so many persons gather for no other purpose than the excitement of making wagers.

That there will be any serious attempt to fasten down the lid during the present scanon is not believed by the average Saratoga resident, who is satisfied with the status quo, because it draws money here from every direction. While there have been occasional visits of rightcousness here which have resulted in the closing of the clubs, there has invariably been a strong reaction. Public sentiment is now in favor of an open season.

Possibly the greatest surprise of the sea-

Possibly the greatest surprise of the season was occasioned by the statement of Senator Edgar T. Brackett, deciaring that the law coulo not be disregarded so as to place this village on a level with a Western mining camp.

Some sporting men construe his utterance as a plea for a single clubhouse, and the fact is recalled that he is counsel for Richard Canfield, and that he has done valiant battle for his client in and out of the courts and the Legislature.

Little fear is entertained that Governor Higgins will interfere, as his predecessors in office, including Mr. Roosevelt, have all deemed it good policy to give a free rein to the officials of Saratoga County. The fact that the Governor was again quoted this afternoon as having no official knowledge of the situation is taken as an indication that he will follow precedent.

On every hand it is predicted that unless the lid is forced own, Saratoga will have the greatest August in its history and that the accommodations for loading and feeding will be overtaxed. While few of the wealtny speculators here have yet made any sensational or spectacular plays, there has been very heavy gambling by professionals who meable weat of the sent feed of the sent of the

weathy speculators here have yet made any sensational or spectacular plays, there has been very heavy gambling by professionals, who usually avoid Canfield's clubhouse. The largest losing of the season was made last nicht by "Billy" Du Bois, the Clubhouse Commissioner at the race track. He played on Saturday night, and, after losing \$100,000, recouped the entire amount and left \$2.20 winner, returning later and leaving some of his money with the house.

the house.

He began operations lest evening with \$1.000 worth of chips, keeping the cases at the faro tables. When he was \$15.000 in arrears he pleaded with one of the proprietors of the place for leave to obtain \$2.000 more chips on credit, but the request was denied. While he was at the faro layout "Dutch Fred" Eschner, a well-known figure at the track, was standing near by and trying to heat the roulette wheel. Although he generally risks only small sums in gambling-houses he dropped \$1.000 before he decided to stop.

Nobody won any considerable amount.

Nobody won any considerable amount, and the profits of the house for the night are placed at about \$25,090. One of the heaviest losers of the night was "Young Corbett," the pugilist, who had had a phenomenal day at the race track. omenal day at the race track.

One young man who arrived at the Grand Union Saturday evening on his way to a vacation in Canada, dropped into Canada about II o'clock, and an hour and a half later returned to the hotel, paid for

the dinner he had eaten, got together his luggage, and with a porter, started to the allway station, where he caught the 1 o'clock train back to New York.

They cleaned me out," said he with an air of intense disgust. "No fishing for me in Canada this summer. I have my transportation in my pocket, but what good are railroad tickets without money with which to pay the hotel bills? Eack to Broadway for mine."

A unique feature of Canfield's is the uni-formed policeman who stands at the front door all night long. Sleepy plungers leav-ing the soft carpets, the rolling balls, and the sertous-faced dealers for their hotels pass him as they come out.

"Good night, officer," the lucky ones sing out to him. ing out to him "Good night." he replies as he paces up and down, swinging his night stick.

Why he stands there no one seems to know. Some persons think he is commis-sioned to scare away theyes who might break in and steat. Others think he has

Mr. Von Eckem, Jersey City, N. J., says:

V. Scherrer, New York City, New York, says:

give you a thousand thanks."

cheerfully recommend it."

PROMINENT WARRENSBURG, MO., COUPLE VALUE WHO HAVE BEEN MARRIED FIFTY YEARS



Warrensburg, Mo., Aug. 5 .- Mr. Edward L. De Garmo is one of the oldest citizens of Warrensburg, and has long been identified with its commercial, social and religious growth. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on the 14th of June and had the above picture taken on that day. Mr. De Garmo, who is French Huguenot descent, was born in Philadelphia September 4, 1831. His wife, whose maiden name was Smidlap, came from a prominent German family and was born at Madison, Ind., September 3, 1834.

Mr. De Garmo's ancestors took an active part in the American Revolution He himself has an honorable record of service on the Union side in the Civil War. He held a commission from Governor Martin, the great War Governor of Indiana, in the secret service, and had many thrilling experiences. He was wounded seven times, once very severely. At one time, when he was on an important mission, he traveled ninety-five miles in sixty-three minutes including one stop, on a locomotive. He returned from the service at the close of the war with the rank of Colonel.

He came to Warrensburg immediately after the close of the Civil War and has served the city in various public capacities. He is still active and vigorous, but Mrs. De Garmo is an invalid.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Garmo is the wife of James W. Suddath o this city, who is among the prominent lawyers of Western Missouri and who is mentioned for Congress in this district to succeed David De Armond. C. D. MIDDLETON, BY U. A. McBRIDE.

periments in Seasoning Wood.

sioned to scare away thieves who night break in and steal. Others think he has orders to arrest anyone who may become obstreperous. A Wall street broker who is at the United States for the racing teason, expressed the option that he had been posted there to shunt off Mr. Jerome and any of his hirelings who may have a desire to include in a sport which they have prevented the rest of New York from enjoying.

Anyone who can sport evening clothes and a few \$20 bills will receive a royal welcome by the gaming fraternity of the spa. With the close of the first day of racing the beavy gambling will, it is believed, commence. So far no one has won or lost a fortune. But, anyhow, the lid is off. And Stratoga to-day is the liveliest town in the country.

Washington, Aug. 5.—During the last year the Forest Service, in co-operation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been making an investigation to find the best methods of seasoning to-lephone poles and of treating them with preservatives.

Fifty green poles were furnished every month to each of the five experimental stations. Each pole was exposed to the ountry of the weight was lost showed the rate of seasoning in different months.

After one year of seasoning preservative treatment was applied to the poles, beginning last spring. Mose of those at two of the stations—Wilmington and Pisgah, N. C. were treated by applying the pre-

HERE'S PROOF

THAT OUGHT TO CONVINCE YOU

"I was troubled many years with a weak stomach, but your Bitters has entirely cured me. . I

"I have used your Bitters for indigestion and Stomach troubles and found it very beneficial. I

demonstrate its ability to cure you, too.

These are samples of the hundreds of grate-

ful letters received annually. Read them carefully and

if you are a sufferer from any Stomach, Liver or Kidney

ailment. Try One Bottle at Once and let it

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters

Is the popular family medicine of the day and for Over

50 Years has been freely endorsed by physicians

everywhere. It always cures Belching, Flatu-

lency, Nausea, Heartburn, Bloating,

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria or

Female Complaints. Try It To-day.

TO SAVE TELEPHONE POLES. servative with a brush, In a few cases a cap or plate was fitted to the butt of the pole and crossote forced in by a pump, but with unsatisfactory results. To test the efficacy of the treatment as preventive against decay, the pole arefully numbered and labeled for identi carefully numbered and labeled for identilication, have been set in an experimental
section of the American Telephone and
Telegraph Company, between Savannah
and Meidrim, Ga. Each treated pole is
set between a green and a seasoned pole,
so that the absolute and relative values of
the different preservatives will be fully
tested.

At Dover, N. J., in addition to the external applications, a number of seasoned
poles were treated.

At Dover, N. J., in addition to the exter-nal applications, a number of seasoned poles were treated in an open tank, con-structed to take thirty-foot poles inclined at an angle of 20 degrees. In this tank they are beited in crecsote for several hours. They are then either shifted to a tank of smaller construction containing cold creosote, in which they stand for sev-eral hours, or are left in the hot oil to cool down gradually. eral bours, or are left in the hot oil to

Historical Society Receives Old

Manuscripts From Descendants of General Thomas A. Smith-Other Additions to Collection.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., Aug. 5.—The annual report of F. A. Sampson, secretary of the State Historical Society, made to-day, shows that during the last six months there have been added to the collections of the society 1.622 bound volumes, 8,555 pamphlets and 523 serial numbers, a total of more than 10,600 publications.

In addition to these, there have been added to the library more than 100 volumes of newsyspers, many atleses, maps, programmes and broadsides, and articles for the museum collection.

The most important single donation has been one in manuscript obtained from the grandchildren of Brigadier General Thomas Adams Smith of Balino County, being papers that belonged to the General and dating from the year 1812.

General Smith was born in Virginia in 1811 and entered the United States Army in 1803. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier Geteral in 1814 for "distinguished and meritorious services" on the Canadian border during the war of 1812.

After the war he was placed in command of the Ninth Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Bellefontaine, twenty miles from St. Louis, on the Missisppi, where he remnined three years, having under his command the fort at Fort Smith. Ark, which was named for him, and the forts at Rock Island, Des Moines, Prairie du Chien and other places.

HELD 6,000 ACRES OF LAND.

him, and the forts at Rock Island, Des Moines, Prairie du Chien and other places.

HELD 6,000 ACRES OF LAND.

In 1818 he res'gned from the army and was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at Franklin. He entered 6,000 or 7,000 acres of land in Saline County, and as he and his wife had several slaves he inclosed the land for cultivation, resigning his office to make his permanent home on the place, to which he gave the name Experiment. His grandchildren still own and occupy some 2,000 acres of this land. Some time ago, Judge W. B. Napton of Marshall called the attention of the secretary of the State Historical Society to the letters and papers of the General in the hands of his grandchildren, and with the aid of the Judge and the commendable public spirit of grandchildren he obtained all of these for the society.

In the collection are seven books, containing copies of the letters and orders written or given by him, with a full record of the military operations during the period he was in command, as well as letters from subordinate officers at the various forts in the district.

In addition, the collection contains many letters from prominent civil and military men of the West of that day—Colonel John O'Fallon, General Ashley, Major Long, Major Morgan, Thomas H. Benton and others.

The collection contains a mass of his-

others.

The collection contains a mass of historical information of early days in Missouri that is of great value.

Miss Belle Smith of Marshall and Doctor Thomas A. Smith of Napton are two of the grandchildren who have been most interested in the preservation of the papers and in their donation to the society. MANY PERIODICALS.

MANY PERIODICALS.

The society is now receiving 789 periodicals of Missouri, representing every county in the State. In the exhibit made by the society at the World's Fair there were 528 bound volumes of the periodicals of Missouri for the year 1903.

There have lately been sent to the bindery 457 volumes, and a large additional number will soon be ready to send, while several hundred weeklies of 1994 will be held to be bound with 1905.

Special constions of newspapers have been made by several persons: Mrs. Doctor J. Haffner of Hermann presented eighteen bound and thirty-six unbound volumes, Captain Griffin Frost of Edina gave twenty-five volumes of Knox County papers: Colonel John A. Knott of the Hannibal Journal has promised a full file of his daily paper covering a period of more than thirty years, a large collection of Platte County papers formerly belonging to W. M. Paxton of Platte City will soon come to the society and a full file of the Sedalla Baxoo is promised.

The report further says:

Many of the editors of the State and several trustees of the society frequently make large and important donations to the

eral trustees of the society frequently make large and important donations to the society, and it is only by such help that the collection is increasing as rapidly as

the society at the World's Fair consisted of publications by Missouri authors num bering more than 1,500 volumes. RECEIVED GRAND PRIZE.

This collection of the society is more ex-tensive than a similar one in any other li-brary. These exhibits of the society were considered so meritorious that they re-ceived a grand prize and the secretary a silver medal.

The society now has six rooms in Aca-demic Hall of the State University but The society now has six rooms in Academic Hall of the State University, but they are now overcrowded and it is impossible to properly arrange the library so that any publications wanted can be readily found. Governor Folk has very positively pronounced in favor of a building being erected at Columbia for the use of the society.

ing being erected at Columbia for the use of the society.

The State Board of Equalization turned over to the society at the close of the Fair the remaining copies of the book, 'ne State of Missouri," by Walter Williams, which was distributed from the Missouri building during the Fair.

Upon request a copy of the book will be given to the person presenting the request, or if such request cannot be presented personally the book will be sent prepaid upon receipt of a small sum.

BULLDOGS MONARCHS' PETS. Alfonso, Edward VII and Kaiser

Buy Pedigreed Animals. Paris, Aug. 5.—At the shopping hour one can generally find the establishment of M. Aaron in the Rue Castiglione, midway between the Hotel Continental and the Hotel Bristol, filled with buyers and sellers of dogs, buyers of the fair sex predominating and many Parisiennes, it seems, have still much important business to transact in the neighboring Rue de la Paix before hierng them to the country.

This has been a particularly good sea-son for the dog fanciers. M. Aaron says that he was selling as many French bulls as ever, and in small black Pomeranians he is scarcely able to keep pace with the demand as ever, and in small black Formeranians he is scarcely able to keep pace with the demand.

M. Aaron was justifiably proud of having recently sold dogs which are now in the possession of King Edward VII. Kaiser Wilhelm and the King of Spain.

King Edward's purchase was a splendid specimen of the French bull, Melba, for which no less than 4.300 frames, was given. As M. Aaron's interest in Melba ceased when she left his shop, he was unable to say whether the royal dog was detained for the usual period in quarantine on being imported into England.

For the Emperor Wilhelm the sale was effected only a week ago of a pair of French bulls. Though disinclined at first to mention the price given, he consented at last with a whispered "douze mille."

A French bull was also sold to Senor Gayangos, a conseiller d'ambarsade, on the occasion of the King of Spain's visit, and presented by the buyer to his sovereign. The dog being a gift, discretion in the matter of price had, of course, to be maintained.

RAT BURGLAR BIT CHILD. Little Girl Says Rodent Was as Big as a Kitten.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Aug. 5.—A sudden pain which awakened 7-year-old Regina Moeiler, of No. 218 Avenue E. Flatbush, was had enough, but when the child saw what it was that had hurt her, her horror and fright were worse than the injury itself.

She sat up in bed to find a big field rat gnawing one of her toes. When she tried to pull her foot away the rodent held on. Reging's hysterical screaming brought her father from an adjoining room. It was not until he had reached the bedside that the rat let go. Then it jumped out of the window.

Doctor Dooling of the Kings County Hospital cauterized the wound on the child's toe, and said he did not expect serious results. Regina and her father declare that the rat was as big as a kitten. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bergiers Blew Cometery Safe. REPUBLIC SPECIAL Norwich, Conn., Aug. 5.—The safe at the Yantic Cemetery office was blown open in the early morning and the building de-molished. The burglars got away with

's Our Carpet and Ray Departs 1 Parlor Rue.
1 Parlor Sofa.
1 Parlor Rocker.
1 Parlor Chair.
1 Parlor Table.
1 Parlor Lamp.
1 Pair Lace Curtains Fernished Complete,

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In Our Trunk Department We Offer Exceptional Values.

Iron Bed. Spring. Mattress. KITCHEN

\$29.00

83 GASH

Balance SS Per

\$16,00 S2 CASH Relance & Per Stove.

Kitchen Chairs. Kitchen Table. vards Ollcloth.

\$23.00

63 CABH

Balance (6 per

\$20.00

S2 CASH

Rug. Pictures.

Depopulation Worrying Citizens of the Republic-Fear Country Is in Way to Become Third-Class Power.

Paris. Aug. 5.—There is no more worrying, persistent question in French sconomy than that of depopulation. Nothing is so vexatious to the ambitious Frenchman as the fact that in Germany there are \$8,000 more births annually than in France; nothing more vexatious than the remark of Count Moitke: "Every year by our birth rate we gain a buttle over France."

our birth rate we gain a buttle over France."

The way in which the nightmare of depopulation has stalked in upon every census sheet for the last 100 years is shown by the following: In 1904 the population of European nations was, in round numbers, 58,000,000, of which N,600,000 was French; in 1900 the figures were, respectively, 43,000,000 and 38,000,000. Thus, France had 25 per cent of the population 100 years aro, and now has only 11 per cent of it. At one time French was spoken all over the world; to-day it is the language of 45,000,000 people, while German is spoken by 101,000,000, and English by nearly 150,000,000. The following table shows the development of the population in the principal countries of Europe during the last half of the last century:

It may be added that in the same period

the population of the United States rose from 25,191,875 to 76,220,387, an increase of 55,660,660, or 14,600,600 more than the present population of France. In other words, the population of the leading Republic of the New World, which was 12,000,600 less than that of France in 1850, is at present double that of the leading Republic of the Old World.

World.

Of the total population of the great European countries in the Seventeenth Contury France possessed 28 per cent. In 178 she had 25,000,000, or 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 more than in 1885, much of which increase was occasioned by the annexation of Lorraine in 1896 and of Corstea in 1788, but as much by the regular natural fecundity of the inhabitants. Until 1850 France hed been in point of population the first of the great European nations, afterwards the second, but to-day the sixth, with Italy closely following and threatening to surpass France and leave her the seventh and last.

The following shows in round numbers the average yearly increase in population: 1570 to 1580 to 1599 to 1580, 1599, 1590, 159,000 71,500 215,000 240,000 285,000 215,000 442,000 415,000 622,000 190,000 248,000 525,000 166,000 200,000 256,000

The excess of births over deaths in 1898 was: France, 21,321; England, 42,156; Germany, 78,167; Austria-Hungary, 50,896, and Italy, 38,165. In 1998 the excess in France was only 20,238. In 1998 the excess in France was only 20,238. In speaking of this great decrease in births and of the rapid increase in the countries surrounding France a celebrated French lawyer recently remarked: "Our country is possessed of a deadly canker, which is consuming, little by little, its influence, its expansion and its brilliancy, until finally in the near fature we will find we no longer count in Europe."

CHILDREN IN FAMILIES. In this connection the following figures concerning the number of children in French families are interesting:

Six 21.68 2.66
Seven 26.777 2.67
Seven 26.777 2.67
Unknown 26.877 2.67
The first to signal this peril of France was Leonce de Lavergne, apropos of the census of 1826. From the Restoration until 1866 the average annual increase of the population had been about 200.600. From 1868 to 1826 it dropped to 60.600. Later, Touliemont exclaimed of the decreasing birth rate: "It is possible that this has come to such a point that it is already a law in the greater portion of France, which foreigners throw into our face as an outrage."

In 1892 Charles Grad, an eminent German politician, published an article comparing the increase of population in France and Germany from 1830 to 1880. From 30,000,000 France passed to 26,000,000, white Germany from 36,000,000 passed to 42,600,900, not counting Absace-Lorraine. The article gave the number of years required for the countries of Europe to double their population. The figures were as follows: Russia, 30: Norway and Sweden, 52; England and Prussia, 55; Belgium, 59; Italy, 84; Spain, 104; Austria, 110; France, 183.

FERIL TO THE NATION.

TERIL TO THE NATION.

The words of Mr. Bertillon are very emphatic: "Our country is threatened with an irremedial fail. The sterillity of marriages threatens to place France in an imperceptible corner of the great Anglo-Saxon universe." In fact, at present France is flooded with literature in regard to the subject. The most learned are asking what in a few more years is to become of France. Bills intended to femedy the evil have been introduced into Parliament, the subject has been debated from one end of the country to the other; societies have been formed, and almost every conceivable means employed as a remedy; but in spite of all efforts, individual and collective, theoretical and practical, the population of the country remains stationary.

CALISER OF DEPOPULATION.

CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION. CAUSES OF DEPOPULATION.

It has been said that one of the chief causes of the comparative depopulation of France is the neglect of religious practices and beliefs. The deterioration in the birth rate is not manifest in the propest departments, but in Bursundy and Normandy, from a material point of view the most prosperous; Brittany, on the contrary, is fecund, as are Auvergne, Aveyron and other sections of the center. The people seem to be fecund according as they are faithful to the traditions of the old French families and the faith of their fathers.

Others attribute the cause to the lack of

SIA-SIG-SIR FRANKLIN AVE. AND 822 N. 7th STREET.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. National Brewing Co.'s Export Beer, 2 doz. pint bottles, per case Large Cartons Select Soda Crackers. fresh baked, each.....

"Delmar Club" Condensed Milk (our Fancy Imported Sardines, private brand), in oil, per can..... cans for America brand String Beans, 3-lb. caus, per can 9c Fancy Mount Dessert Mackerel, in Tomato Sauce. Standard Strawberries, 2-lb. cans, per can...... Manewal-Large Biscuit Co.'s Cream Maple Valley Baked Beans in Toma-Lunch Biscuits, to Sauce, 1-lb. cans, Large new-crop German Dill Chicken Loaf, 12-lb. cans, per can..... Seal of North Carolina Smoking To-Fancy L. & A. Succotash, regular 15e One book of Riz-Lacross Cigarette Pa-bers free with each packange. Best California Tokay Wine, regular Burnham's Clam Chowder, Walker's Chili Con Carne, 25c Walker's Chili Con Carne, price \$2.00. California Table I lums, (Egg, Green-Choice California Claret Wine, large gage). per can..... Everbest Horseradish Mus-Simplex Jars Wildgoose Plum

ized), per pint bottle...... "Delmar Club" Whiskey, 13 years old, Rye or Bourbon, full \$1.25

Now is the time for Iced Tea. We have Teas from 25c to \$1.00 per pound. EXCELLENT QUALITY.

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material prosperity. The soil, say they, no longer nourishes the country. Agricultural and industrial crises have their influence upon population. The family in its strungle for life diminishes its expenses by diminishing its members. May it not be rather that the decreased number of children causes the crises? Certain it is that a fatter of six children will work barder and longer and accomplish more than a man with no children, and will hence add far more to the material prosperity of his country.

Paternal selfishness is given as another

Preserves, per jar.....

with no children, and wait hence alle far country.

Paternal selfishness is given as another cause. Many fathers who would have been able to live in case if they had a limited number of children are compelled to labor very earnestly to provide for the family. Then there is the more profound and generous sentiment, paternal love, which prefers one child well clad than six or eight in rags.

But the present financial condition of France, necessitating heavy taxes, in the majority of cases outweighs paternal love, and a disregard of the lajunction "increase and multiply" is preferred to poverty. The debt of France, including the debts of the communes, the departments, Paris and the floating debt, amounts to about \$600.000,000. In ISM after the liquidation of the war of ISD, the ordinary expenses of the Government amounted to \$150.000.000. The average increase of the cedinary expenditures for the last quarter of a century had been nearly \$1,000.000 since which time, by the confersion of bonds, it has been lessed by \$2.840.000 since which time, by the confersion of bonds, it has been lessed by \$2.840.000 since which time, by the confersion of bonds, it has been lessed by \$2.840.000 since which time, by the confersion of bonds, it has been lessed by \$2.840.000 since which time, by the confersion of bonds, it has been lessed by \$2.840.000 since which time, by the confersion of bonds, it has been lessed by \$2.844.000 less, the net interest on the debt is actually more than \$22.000.000.

Naturally, the wheels of industry turn slowly and the profits are small beneath the burden of taxes that such an interest demands. There is a poil tax, a rent tax.

a dog tax, a land tax, a vehicle tax, a door and window tax, an octroi tax, besides two kinds of customs duties on all foods. In 1856 the average tax for each Frenchman was \$15.25. In 1962 it was \$18.50. At present, if the departmental and communal taxes are added, it amounts to more than \$5. In Russia the average is \$7.14, in England \$5.65, in Italy \$19.08, in Germany \$11.19 and in Austria \$12.25. Such burdens more than all else discourage fathers from adding expenses in the way of more mouths to feed and more backs to clothe.

WIDOW TRIES TO DIE ON COFFIN OF DEAD HUSBAND.

New York, Aug. 5—Mrs. Kate Tohaskel.
40 years old, of No. 1784 First avenue, attempted to asphysiate herself upon the coffin containing the body of her husband.

Mrs. Tohaskel is blind.

Tohaskel was a cigarmaker, and the Cigarmakers' Union took charge of the funeral. Mrs. Tohaskel, since his death, had been very despondent. She asked Peter Schneider, who lives in adjoining rooms, when the undertaker would be back. Schneider told her at \$20 o'clock, but instead the undertaker returned at 7:20 o'clock. He found the doors locked, smeiled gas and broke open the door.

Mrs. Tohaskel was found lying on the coffin. She was unconscious. She had torn a tube from a gas stove out of the wall and linhaled the gas until overcome.

Doctor Cook of the Presbyterian Hospital revived her and made her a prisoner, He took her to the hospital.

Orphans on Automobile Tour. Worcester, Mass. Aug. 5—One hundred and forty orphans of the city were guests in the afternoon of the Worcester Auto-mobile Club. The children were given a long ride about the suburbs of the city.



numerous and can only be avoided by careful attention to diet, and the regular and judicious use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Hot, suitry days and breathless nights are now at hand, and thousands of men, women and children are suffering from the exhausting heat. Doctors everywhere are alarmed at the unusually large number of deaths from diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, chills, typhoid and other fevers, due to impure water, the consumption of unripe fruit and vegetables, and other causes.

In the treatment and cure of these summer complaints it has been shown by medical science that the only sure remedy lies in the regular and judicious use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which drives the poisonous germs from the system, renews and builds up the wasted nerves and tissues, enriches the impoverished blood and gives new strength and vitality to

distillation of mail without fusel oil, and is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as medicine.

CAUTION When you mak for Budly's be once you get the granine. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the inhet, and be certain the seal over the cert in unbreaken. All druggists and grocers, or direct, \$1.00 a battle. Budly's Mait Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE AGED AND INFIRM ARE ALSO GREATLY BENEFITED BY THE BITTERS.